

POPE BENEDICT WILL SEND ANOTHER PLEA FOR PEACE UPON REPLY OF NATIONS

Pontiff Does Not Regard First Outline of Terms Final.

BELIEVE TIME OPPORTUNE FOR SPEEDY NEGOTIATIONS

President Wilson Still Awaiting Actions of Allied Nations Before Answering.

(By Agency Radio to N. Y. S.)

Pope Benedict, 18—As soon as Pope Benedict has received replies from the various governments to his peace proposal he will send another note.

This was stated as certain today by the usually well-informed Secolo, of Milan, according to dispatches from that city. The statement is regarded as significant here inasmuch as it indicates that the Holy Father does not consider his outline of terms as final and that he will not stop at the first attempt.

"The Pope," adds the Italian newspaper, "well weighed his step before deciding to make a real diplomatic move for peace instead of issuing a platonic appeal."

An interesting sidelight is cast by the Milan organ upon the details of the framing of the papal message. The paper says it was drawn by the Pope himself and submitted by Cardinal Gasparri, secretary of state of the Vatican to the cardinals' commission. The cardinals thereupon debated the message at length. The cardinals, however, were "puzzled" because of the Pope's failure to take them into his confidence. Vatican circles are said to be optimistic about the results the note is likely to obtain.

Many Decried Peace Move.

It became increasingly plain in Washington yesterday that the Pope's peace plea is being received in two distinct ways in every one of the belligerent countries.

Reports which have reached Washington through official channels and through the press indicate that in the central empires, as well as among the entente, there is a big element of influential persons who, wrapped up in the war and the work of war, decried any interruption of the job they hope to complete successfully. There is, at the same time, evident a widespread, slow moving and perhaps less expressive sentiment that the Pope has spoken in ripe time and that national ends can now be attained about the council table instead of on the battlefield.

The counterpart of these two sentiments is only too evident in the United States. The surprising feature of yesterday's developments was the clear-cut division of German sentiment evidenced in press and official dispatches received here.

The President made it plain yesterday that he did not quicken to the Pope's suggestion. He concerned himself, to the exclusion of all other business, with the economic mobilization of the United States for war through the control of prices.

Wilson Awaits Developments.

As previously outlined, it is now almost generally believed that the President will await developments in two fields before making his reply to Pope Benedict. He will wait for evidence of German sentiment and for the military situation of the belligerents. He will watch for the predominance of either the peace or war sentiment on both sides of the struggle.

The reports of the Flanders operations of the allies continue to be encouraging, though by no means as brilliant as might be hoped for. Hint of further important military developments is dropped here yesterday by a Balkan diplomat. This man said that conditions were now ripe for an allied drive through the Balkans.

The failure of the allies there has been one of the puzzles of the war. It has been generally explained as due to the doubtful attitude of Greece. The recent Paris conference, however, has been expected to have settled important political matters with regard to the southeastern countries. It would surprise observers little if important operations north from there were opened up almost immediately.

If successful, a drive in this direction would have tremendous effect upon Teuton willingness to talk peace. The Austro-German armies have already tapped valuable supply sources in Rumania. They are reported to be aiming for the grain of the Black Sea coast of Russia. A threatening movement of this kind would deter them from this determination and a successful thrust

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1,300,000 VOLUNTEER FOR MILITARY DUTY

Each Day's Enlistment Still Exceeds Thousand Throughout Country.

Since the declaration of war, approximately 1,300,000 men have volunteered for service in the armed forces of the United States.

Yesterday there were 963,141 men in the armed forces, all volunteers, and of them 1,000,000 were in the military and more who volunteered. Of course all who volunteered were not accepted. Those now under arms represent the pick of the country.

These men are distributed in the various services, approximately as follows: Regular Army, 6,700 officers, 358,800 men; National Guard, 11,000 officers, 300,000 men; Reserve Corps, 10,500 officers, 55,487 men; Reserve Corps training camps, 27,341 Regular Army, 133,560; Naval Reserve, enlisted, 12,000; Naval Militia, in Federal service, enlisted, 11,000; Hospital Corps regular, enlisted, 6,000; naval reserve, enlisted, 400; Marine Corps, officers and men, 33,117; Naval Officers, 9,940.

Since the declaration of war, the following numbers have enlisted: Naval forces, 121,514, including Marines, 16,734; Regular Army, 132,436; Guard, 124,988.

Since the army's total since April 1 was 132,068. The day's acceptance were 1,021. Pennsylvania was the only state enlisting more than 100 men, getting 103. Another week made the total, since April, reach the 260,000 mark.

A GOOD PEACE SIGN

Germany wants peace. She is willing to pay the price for her colossal crime. She is going to insist upon the lowest possible price, and those of the future who write the history of the present will laud Germany for any "knock-down" in that price which she may be able to obtain.

Germany would like to begin the bargaining for a peace price on a status quo ante basis; and if given the slightest opportunity would go a little further and ask for something, if only another "scrap of paper," just to show the folks at home that millions of German lives and millions of German money have not been spent in vain. Every little bit or any little bit is going to help when Germania begins the audit of the expense account of one Bill Hohenzollern.

It is up to the allies to see that Germany gets peace—and at a good price, a bargain price. The lives that will be spared and the money that can be turned to constructive work instead of destructive design are worth considerable "price-cutting."

And why do we talk like this? A newspaper that has insisted that Belgium must be restored and fully indemnified; that Alsace-Lorraine, pillaged from the French by the present Kaiser's grandsons, must be returned, and so on. Well, there is an old adage that says something about straws showing which way the wind blows. Right along this line a small portion of the pro-German press in this country has suggested as a just peace—

A Belgium completely restored and indemnified.

The return to France of Alsace-Lorraine and the 6,000,000,000 of francs that Germany stole from France in 1870.

Serbia indemnified and made safe from Bulgarian and Austrian brigades.

The surrender of German war vessels and an international policing arrangement that would afford world-wide peace protection.

Who can help but agree that here is a basis for peace on which the allies should be willing to at least begin negotiations. They may not have come direct from Berlin, but their publication immediately after the Pope's peace proposal through a source that is today readily recognized as extremely pro-German is worthy of consideration as straws showing which way the wind blows.

We do not for a second think that Germany, herself, or through one of her allies, is going to suggest any such terms as already outlined from pro-German sources. But, again we say, such straws show which way the wind blows and it is time for the allies to meet any sincere peace move half-way—beware of treachery—keep on fighting—and keep up the preparation for even greater participation during any preliminary negotiations that may not yet be ripe for direct discussion between the belligerents, which however may be begun through a third source, possibly through the head of the great church from which the last neutral suggestion of mediation emanated. In the meantime do not, under any consideration let up on the pressure of our force of arms, on the land, on the sea or in the air.

An announcement of our war aims in response to the demand of any pro-German statesman laboring on Capitol Hill would be a silly superfluity. But when Germany or her allies want to know how peace can be obtained we must be there with the answer. On the other hand any round-table discussion in advance of a direct appeal for peace is not to be considered. The criminal may receive every consideration of the court. But he cannot sit with the jurors.

The next real move for peace must come from Germany. If it is sincere we will meet it half way. Germany must expect no more, and if necessity arises she must be made to realize that she will have to pay the further cost of failure to recognize this fact.

DANIELS TO REPEL ATTACKS WITH LAW BELIEVES U. S. SHOULD FIGHT WITH MONEY

Secretary to Leave Navy League Notes to Department of Justice.

If the officers of the Navy League continue their attacks upon Joseph Daniels future statements will be turned over to the Department of Justice.

The Secretary of the Navy stated yesterday that he would have nothing further to do with the matter. There is no "Navy League" so far as the Navy Department is concerned.

It was stated at the department yesterday that the men in the navy would be transmitted and distributed through the Bureau of Supplies of the Navy Department.

Mr. Daniels refused all comment on the statement made by the league to the effect that Admiral Sims had not been informed of the movement of transports.

In response to a further question, "The transports sailed under sealed orders, not to be opened until they were at sea."

Not to Notice Statements.

Mr. Daniels indicated in response to a further question that nothing would be done with regard to the league's statement that it had been informed by a naval officer of the alleged delay of the investigation of the Mary Island explosion, or of the further statement that it had been informed by one of the eight officers of the alleged complaint of Admiral Sims against the failure of the department to give him sufficient notice of the sailing of the Pershing expedition.

"I shall pay not one bit of attention to any statements made by these persons," Mr. Daniels stated grimly.

"Suppose that libelous, if not treasonable statements should be made?"

"The Navy Department will have nothing further to do or to say concerning them," he replied.

"Then these persons will be the only persons in the country privileged to make such statements," he was reminded.

"There are other agencies of the government charged with the enforcement of law in that respect," he said.

The Secretary thus places the Navy League in the same class as the "box box orators" against whom the vigilantes have been organized in New York City.

Senator Gore Would Let Eastern Nations Supply Men.

Declaring that he wanted to "conserve the man power for the United States and for the allies," Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, yesterday sought to amend the war revenue bill by providing that none of the \$2,000,000,000 which shall be spent to send American fighting men overseas against their will.

He takes the position that as this country is looked to supply the money to keep the great equipment moving, that the other allies should furnish the greater part of the man power. He says China, for instance, could spare millions of men, whereas she could give very little to keep the great war industries in full swing. Russia and other allies are in the same situation, he held; while Japan has kept to munitions and equipment.

Senator Gore comes from a State where many of the anti-draft disturbances occurred. He declared that his amendment represented the wishes of many of his constituents.

"Excluding the United States," Senator Gore declared, "there are 110,000,000 men between 21 and 30 in the allied countries. Including the United States, there are almost as many men between these ages as there are people of all descriptions in Germany and her allies."

"China, which has just declared war, has 22,000,000 men between 21 and 30. There is no dearth of man-power among the allies. What they need most is to make this enormous manpower effective on the battlefield. What they need most is not men, but munitions, arms, the weapons of war and other necessary supplies. The United States can furnish these better than China or any other allied country. And China, Russia, India and other countries can spare men better than the United States."

Casualty List to Appear in the Official Bulletin

Announcement has been made that The Official Bulletin will start a casualty column on August 27. This action is not thought to indicate the exact date for American participation in the war for the casualty list has been reserved to be marked "no casualties" on the days there are none.

WONDER IF THEY ARE GOING TO BE FOOLISH ENOUGH TO DO IT?



COAL DICTATOR NAMED, REPORT

Rumor Connects Judge Lovett with Important Post in Defense Scheme.

Judge Robert S. Lovett, chairman of the executive committee of the Union Pacific Railroad system and one of the foremost members of the Council of National Defense, has been selected as coal dictator, according to circumstances rumor last night.

The report, which was sought by Judge Lovett yesterday afternoon, the railroad man has been one of the active advisors of the government in the matter of war emergency transportation ever since the beginning of the war. He has been in close touch with Frank A. Scott, head of the war industries board, regarding the best possible way of co-ordinating all of the large war-making industries. Coal is one of the greatest problems of the country and the government faces. Since President Wilson has taken such an active part in the forcing of proper coal prices, Judge Lovett's name has been whispered as that of the man who could work out of the muddle. His knowledge of the coal situation is considerable.

Judge Lovett is a close personal and political friend of President Wilson. With President Underwood, of the Erie Railroad, he was one of the important men of big business who supported the President in the last campaign. He has been a member of the council and has spent all of his time in Washington since the declaration of war.

President Seeks Lovett.

President Wilson yesterday afternoon held a conference with William J. Harris, of the Federal Trade Commission, regarding the coal situation and within a few minutes called upon Judge Lovett in the Munsey Building.

Wilson did not wait; nor did he leave any word. He would not talk to any one else. Soon after the word was passed around that Judge Lovett was to be the coal dictator.

The President has been unusually active regarding the coal situation during the last few days. It is expected that he will make some important announcement in the early part of the week concerning the situation.

The powers of the food control bill for conservation of coal are liberal. The President has the Federal Trade Commission's preliminary report on its coal cost inquiry.

Government investigators, it is declared, have found that the \$3 per ton at the mines cost of bituminous coal is not justifiable and have recommended material reduction. Moreover, it is reported that they hold that at present prices operators, jobbers and retailers are charging exorbitant figures for the product and reaping unwarranted profits. Faulty methods of distribution are also being investigated.

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SUFFS BEGIN 30 DAY JAIL TERM

Six Erstwhile Pickets Go to Occoquan in Preference to \$10 Fines.

Thirteen women prisoners arrived at the District correctional institution last night and among the group were six of the White House pickets.

They asked for no special privileges, nor will they be given any. They will be bathed, assigned to dormitories like the average prisoners.

None of the suffrage leaders accompanied them on their journey to the workhouse and they were admitted and booked without ceremony.

Militant Weeps.

One of the women gave way to tears but, encouraged by her companions, stifled her sobs and went through the routine of being booked without displaying further emotion.

Superintendent Whitaker went to Washington last night and it is understood is conferring with District officials over the manner in which the pickets will be treated. They will be given no different treatment than the regular offenders.

It means that they will be permitted to see relatives only once a week and none of the suffrage officials will be able to confer with them. Attorneys for the prisoners may confer with them after permits have been received.

Superintendent Whitaker's son said last night the "suff" had not started any demonstrations and the workhouse was as peaceful as if they were not confined within its walls.

Six of the silent sentinels will spend the next thirty days at the Occoquan workhouse, but the picketing will continue and women from all parts of the country are volunteering for banner carrying before the White House that may mean a jail sentence.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, the millionaire society leader of New York, may be one of the militant suffragist leaders that the police will be called upon to arrest. She has assisted the campaign financially and is in thorough sympathy with the cause adopted by the leaders of Cameron House.

No Hunger Strike.

There will be no hunger strike started by the six women who were sentenced yesterday to thirty days at the workhouse. The "suff" leaders stated that they will continue to picket and will permit the women to be sentenced until they are officially notified that picketing is illegal.

As expressed by Miss Lucy Burns, one of the militant captains, the attitude of the women is:

"That they are not guilty of any offense in picketing."

"That they have not been guilty of obstructing traffic by displaying their banners."

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GERMANS LOSE BELGIAN TOWN

Langemarck Falls Before Attack of French; Air Battles Reported.

(By the International News Service.)

London, Aug. 18.—This was the 1,113th day in the great war. It was the third day in the new Flanders battle and men every way a successful one for the allies.

The British held their newly conquered ground everywhere. The French added to their gains. The Germans were forced to admit that Langemarck, the Belgian town five miles north of Ypres, has been lost. The French beat off all Teuton assaults north of the Alsne and in the Champagne. And to cap the climax they won a brilliant success at Verdun.

German Admit Loss.

These were the outstanding operations of the last twenty-four hours. In the west, they were all of a local nature, but important. Berlin, in finally conceding the loss of Langemarck, says it was taken in a British "local surprise attack," and adds "we occupy the flat bend in front of the village."

To the northwest of Lens the Bavarian throne heir tried again with might and main to dislodge the Canadians from the slopes of Hill 70. But the walls of dogged dominion troops stood firm. The Teuton shock troops did not even shock the Canadians in their first onrush. The new possessors of Hill 70 let them come within bayonet range and then a terrific combat ensued with the result that the attackers streamed back badly beaten and punished. A few prisoners remained in the hands of the Canadians.

Meanwhile, the French troops forming Sir Douglas Haig's left wing in Flanders, pushed ahead north of the Bixchoete-Langemarck road. To the east of the Steenbeek, they carried the storm a formidable German point of support.

French Make Gains.

The gallant charge of Petain's army before Verdun on the right bank of the Meuse put them back into possession of all the trench elements lost to the Crown Prince's infantry Thursday and Friday. De-

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EXPECT AERO RAID ON U. S. TROOP CAMP

German Air Army Becomes Active Along French Front.

American Field Headquarters in France, Aug. 17.—(Passed by the Censor.)—The increasing aeroplane activity on the western front was the sole topic of conversation among the officers and men in the camp this afternoon.

No fear is felt because the Americans are confident, as the French, aerial defense and planes are more than able to cope with the situation. However, there is much speculation regarding the possibility of an early attack on the camp by the Germans. Many believed it would happen before this. Others now consider the allies' offensive so big that it will be impossible for the Germans to spare planes to bomb the American camp.

"It is good to keep a weather eye skyward these days," said a veteran sergeant as he trudged along the road returning from practice. That is the view of all soldiers here. During maneuvers the clouds are apt to be scanning the clouds and searching for German scout planes.

The feeling on this subject is one of sporting interest. No alarm is evident anywhere.

100,000 TROOPS TO SAIL; LOCAL BOYS ORDERED OUT

District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia Men, Just Commissioned, Will Soon Leave on Active Service.

Two hundred young artillerymen graduated from Officers' Reserve schools here yesterday picked by the War Department to proceed immediately to France.

The fact that these youngsters, all of whom have been working with artillery of the size, hitherto considered impossible for field use, are to be sent to France, shows that the United States is prepared to play the game in the most modern fashion.

The War Department has already announced that much heavy ordnance for our forces will be made in France. The young graduates will probably first be sent to the Creusot and other gun works to see their pieces made and then shown how they are handled in the mud of Flanders and the mountains of the Vosges.

Washingtonians Called.

Among the following are the young artillerymen who will leave immediately for France:

Washington, D. C.

First Lieut. William W. Nairn, Harold N. Marsh, and Michel Jacob. Second Lieut. James D. McIntyre, Detlow M. Martinson, Elmer N. Gates, George S. Cooper, Jr., Lewis R. McDermold, Norman T. Raymond.

Philadelphia.

First Lieut. Herbert K. Webb.

New York City.

First Lieut. Seymour I. Davenport. Alan Morris, Ronald P. Bach, Luke A. Kelly, Richard A. Sullivan, Hugo A. Berthold, F. Elliot Wood, William J. Wheelan, Curtis F. Columbia, Roy B. Hunter.

Second Lieut. Harold F. Connette, Andrew F. Patterson, Geoffrey A. Ogilvie, Robert Macchrie, George W. Dunn, Jr., Theodore E. Stebbins, Allen Carpe.

Boston.

First Lieut. Frederick D. Webster. Second Lieut. Percival S. Howe, Jr., Huntington H. Hardwick, Earnest W. Soney, James C. Hubbard, Richard J. McLaughlin.

New Jersey.

First Lieut. Cyril A. Coons, Montclair. Joseph J. Summerville, Jr., Woodbury. William Bayne, third, South Orange. George L. Thompson, Jersey City.

New York.

First Lieut. David Ward, Quana. Walter E. Roberts, Mt. Vernon. Second Lieut. Robert E. Ryerson, Middletown. William F. Cassidy, Jr., Newburgh. James L. Whalen, Poughkeepsie. James L. Whalen, Poughkeepsie. James L. Whalen, Poughkeepsie. James L. Whalen, Poughkeepsie.

Pennsylvania.

First Lieut. James M. Lewis, Pittsburgh. James W. Putt, Huntington. Joseph H. Bromley, Jr., Germantown. Wilbur S. Barker, Harrisburg. Second Lieut. Miles W. Kresge, South Bethlehem. Charles L. Miller, Altoona. Joseph T. M. Breneman, Mountjoy. John H. Snyder, Reading, and James M. Braden, Washington.

Virginia.

First Lieutenant Ellis W. Butt, Portsmouth. Second Lieutenants: John S. Jenkins, Jr., Norfolk. Alexander G. Campbell, Richmond. David H. Waddy, Richmond. Stapleton C. Delrick, Rockville. Harry D. Aaron, Bristol. Harry C. Wines, Doe Hill. Henry H. Hundley, Colver.

North Carolina.

First Lieutenants, Allen Morrison, Asheville. Martin C. McLeod, Red Springs. Second Lieutenants, Thomas A. Jones, Asheville. James F. Humple, Davidson. Henry H. Parry, Chapel Hill. Samuel R. Hammond, Spartanburg.

Maryland.

Second Lieut. Edward G. Todd, Fort Howard.

West Virginia.

Second Lieut. Nelson G. Lubin, Huntington.

20 LIVES ARE LOST IN BIG EXPLOSION

Munitions Plant Death Toll Is Not Yet Established.

Montreal, Que., Aug. 18.—Between fifteen and twenty dead and many more injured was the estimate made tonight of the casualties in the destruction of explosion this morning of the munitions plant of the Curtis and Harvey Company, of Canada, Limited, at Dragon, on the Canadian Pacific line between Montreal and Ottawa. A definite statement on the dead and injured will be impossible until the ruins are searched and a roll call made of the members of the shift at work when the blow-up occurred.

The first explosion occurred in one of the numerous small buildings comprising the plant about 7 o'clock this morning. Others followed resulting in the ultimate razing of all the buildings.

Strike at End and Food Extortion Warning Issued.

(By Agency Radio to N. Y. S.)

Bilbao, Spain, Aug. 18.—Order has been restored here. Newspapers will again appear tomorrow. Trains and tramways are running without armed escorts.

News from Valladolid is equally reassuring. Many workmen there have resumed their jobs. Six hundred railway men have asked to be reinstated. In Rio Tinto the strike is ended. In Barcelona most newspapers have resumed publication.

The increase in food prices has led the military authorities to warn the people that profiteering will be severely punished.

President Startles Hoover's Clerk On Visit to Office

If President Wilson, unannounced, slipped up behind you and asked where your boss was, would you be startled?

Well, rather.

At least one of the clerks in the chief administration headquarters was early yesterday afternoon when just such a thing occurred to him.

Busy at his desk, this clerk was suddenly surprised by the question: "Where is Mr. Hoover?" Looking up he found the Chief Executive expectantly awaiting an answer.

"He's in the office," they helplessly pointed to the proper door, while the President, followed by secret service men, made his way to the food administrator's private office.

A few moments later, as the President was passing through the main corridor, a slip of cardboard was pushed into a nearby electric fan. Noise which ensued was not unlike a miniature geyser. With a rush the secret service men made their way to the offending spot.

And thus ended two inconsequential incidents which mean so little and yet so much.

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